

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIX.-NO. 4.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 11,500.

PACIFIC COAST.

DISCOVERY OF A SENSATIONAL PRISON PLOT.

Mare Island Politics—Strong Testimony in the Dismal Case—A Jailer Murdered.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

TREE-PLANTING.

Activity Among Orchardists in Yuba and Sutter Counties.

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MARYSVILLE, February 24th.—The Horticultural Society of Yuba and Sutter Counties organized at Yuba City to-day, and will hold regular meetings henceforth. This is the fourth meeting of the kind in this town, and is a signification of the growth of horticultural industries.

Planting fruit trees and vines this season is greater than ever before known. Most recently the acre and a half of vines, citrus, peach, apricot and pear preferences, Oliver and orange trees are also being planted, though to a much less extent. Old orchards, whether trees were through the work of the orchardists here, or were here without injury to the tenderest wood, and this has encouraged the planting of orange orchards in this neighborhood, but probably not so much longer that orchardists will entirely abandon them. Three or four old apple and peach orchards here are paying a hundred dollars per acre. In vines, the raisin-grape varieties are being most extensively planted.

ROUGH ON DIMMIG.

A. W. Dimmig Gives a Full Statement Against Hisself and Mrs. Zeising.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24th.—The most important and direct testimony that has yet been brought forward by the prosecution in the Dimmig case was adduced this morning by Dr. J. H. Hartley, who called it to stand. On Saturday, Dr. Hartley, and when he had reached the corner of Kearny and Geary streets, the strange behavior of a party of three and others attracted his notice. On Geary street he met Mr. Kearny, a man and a woman were trying to induce another man to go up the street with them. He was without his hat, which he had left in his hatbox. "I want my hat," said the one who was the witness, "as of the lone man. I want to go home. I ought to have been home long ago." The man then spoke roughly to him, and as he was provoking unkind words, the man who seemed to be his accomplice. This must be done to-night, if at all." The face of the lone man denoted a mingling of anxiety and physical sports, following along the Directors' Row. Dr. Hartley, Dr. Thomas J. Riordan, H. J. Lindle, T. B. Johnson, W. L. Burbeck, J. W. Lindle, and C. F. Lacy.

Los Angeles Libel Suits.

LOS ANGELES, February 24th.—H. Boyce and W. H. Seaman have each brought suit against C. Brant for \$500 damages for alleged malicious prosecution by the defendant, in causing their arrest recently on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, which charge was dismissed last Tuesday by Judge Taney.

Boyce also brought a second suit for libel against the *Times*, the cause of complaint being an article in reference to the Seaman-Brant controversy. Damages are said to be \$1,000.

Santa Barbara Case at Lincoln.

[Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.]

SANTA BARBARA, February 24th.—About ten o'clock yesterday a general and renovation was made at the County jail by Sheriff Cole and his deputies, and a striking discovery made, which had it slumbered for another one hundred years.

Nothing more could be done to fill the jail, and the doors were closed. The discovery was made at the County jail by Sheriff Cole and his deputies, and a striking discovery made, which had it slumbered for another one hundred years.

Mr. Cole and his deputies, and a striking discovery made, which had it slumbered for another one hundred years.

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IN MEXICO.

TRAVELS IN SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

San Luis Potosi — The "City of Churches"—Appearance of People and Worshippers.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

SAN LUIS (Mex.), February 14, 1888.

It seemed a pity, when so near this great city, to leave the gulf coast without coming to see it, over the broad-new branch of the Mexican Central Railroad. Not that San Luis is so near to Tampico—that the distance seems nothing now as compared to the wearisome and dangerous journey before the day of railroads. Then one was obliged to make more than 100 miles of it, on horseback, over lonesome and robber-infested roads, and thence by the even less comfortable diligencias.

San Luis Potosi, capital of the State of the same name, is considered one of the finest cities in Mexico. It is destined to become the great railroad center of the Republic, and in the old days it was the central station for diligencias. It was settled two centuries and a half ago, by proud old Spanish families, and to this day is more essentially Castilian than Mexican. It lies on the eastern side of the great plain of Anahuac, distant from Mexico City about 300 miles, and distance 275 miles from Coatzacoalcos 150 miles away.

As seen from the south—after the traveler has descended the plateau and passed the hacienda de Bocas—San Luis presents a most beautiful appearance. The well-shaded city is situated in the center of an immense level plain, 50 miles wide, and its remarkable variety of mountain shape and scenes of beauty remind one of the capital of Constantinople and other Oriental capitals. Within the girdle of the hills by Sierra— which to one in San Luis appears unbroken—are several small villages and pueblos.

The land is well tilled and exceptionally fine, and is covered with everything that is good and beautiful. But here they have nine long months without a drop of rain, and constant irrigation is a necessity—else, under the strong rays of the tropic sun, nothing would grow but cacti, snakes, and chapparal.

The population of "San Luis" as it is now, cannot be called, omitting the unnecessary "Potosi," is not less than 60,000, including the suburbs of Tlaxcala and adjoining hamlets. Like all Mexican cities, the streets are narrow and stony, laid out at right angles, with barred windows and high adobe walls. It is often called the "dry city," and for as picturesque scenes is concerned—for ugly, Andean hats and bonnets have become more common on the streets than the Indian robes and graceful Spanish mantilla.

Although the Plaza del Colegio is much more beautiful, and the Plaza de Armas equally so and central, yet the Alameda, the famous promenade of San Luis, is the most magnificient cathedral on the continent, there are no less than twenty-seven old convents and monasteries, some of them covering acres of space. The facade between the twin towers of the cathedral is covered with a valuable clock, presented to the city by the King of Spain more than a century ago.

The glories view of mountain and plain, smiling valleys, Egyptian plains and Alpine heights, which the tourist obtains by ascending one of these towers, is worth a thousand miles to the eye.

For example: there is the Plaza of San Juan Bautista (St. John of God);

and, stronger still, that bearing the name of the gentle Virgin Mary is devoted to the brutal sports of the bull-ring.

San Luis Potosi is too great a city to do justice in a short letter—we must reserve the remainder of its attractions for another week.

FRANCIE B. WARD.

For the RECORD-UNION.]

AT REST.

Writing in memory of J. Stevens, General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, who died February 11, 1888.

Rest, calmly, rest, in dreamless sleep.

With folded hands and life-work done,

With eyes closed, and spirit at rest.

Those tears of grief can never weep.

The heart-beat to thy peaceful breast,

Is silent now, and the spirit at rest.

Rest, peacefully, rest, in dreamless sleep.

Thy soul sought its sweet repose.

Rest, through death, to thy peaceful rest.

The cross thou'rt borne, the crown thou'rt won,

Is won, and the spirit at rest.

Rest, peacefully, rest, in dreamless sleep.

Thy spirit, now at rest, is at rest.

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Thy spirit, now at rest, is

KINGSBURG.

An Attractive Field for Home Seekers.

LOCATION, CLIMATE AND SOIL

Grain and Fruit Yields—Prices of Lands—Cost of New Vineyards—Growth and Business Interests of the Town.

Kingsburg is in Fresno county, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 227 miles south of San Francisco and 255 miles north of Los Angeles. It has a population of about 400 and is growing rapidly, the past season's growth being more than three times greater than that of the previous ten years. At the present time more than a dozen new residences are in the course of construction, and lumber is ordered for eight others, which will be commenced as soon as the material comes to hand.

THE CLIMATE.
The climate is essentially California. The sun shines the greater portion of the year, but during the winter or rainy season there are days more or less cloudy and rain sometimes falls two or three days in succession. Frosts sometimes occur, perhaps a dozen or so in a winter. The coldest ever known was last month, the mercury going 14° below the freezing point, or as low as 18° above zero. The coldest ever known before was thirty-four years ago, when in January, 1854, it got down to 19° above. But these were exceptional instances, and the mercury will not reach 26° above an average of three times a year in a series of twenty years. Here the

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.
Of the coldest winter month and hottest summer month varies less than 20°. In the hottest days of summer the nights are always cool, and insure a good night's rest.

The most disagreeable weather known here is when, during the dry season, the wind fills the air with dust and sand; but as these storms are of seldom occurrence and of only a few hours' duration, they are scarcely worthy of mention. There are no hurricanes or cyclones, the wind never attaining such a velocity as to destroy the dimmed structures.

SOIL AND PRODUCTION.
The soil is generally with a depth of from seven to twenty feet from the surface of which slopes towards Kings river, one and one-half miles to the south of the town, the grade being about six feet to the mile, thus affording most excellent drainage facilities. Large fields are annually sown to wheat and barley, the exceeding fertility of the soil insuring large yields, and on the "Grand" are pastured immense herds of cattle and sheep.

FOR THE RECORD-UNION.
A LOVE SONG.

I.
Gayla bedight a gallant knight
Bent him to a foresting bower.
His song was like the sun's blue light,
And earth, and trees, and skies above—
(So glad was he) all merrily
And tunefully seemed ringing:

II.
My lady dear is fair to see,
The fairest in the land," said he;
"Her eyes are like the sun's blue light,
And the sun's rays love to meet,
For there the sun's rays love to meet;
And sunbeam play at hide-and-seek.

III.
Gayle bedight this gallant knight
Lode on his way still singing—
And sunbeam play at hide-and-seek long;
Though bright the sky and fair the moon,
His thought was all of her he loved,
For her he sang all day long.

DORE BURNS.

ROMAN MINING TOOLS 1,600 YEARS OLD.

Having seen many Roman writings and remains, and the results of visits to European mining districts, says Philip Argall, I was very much interested in the remains of the old Roman wheel of the Rio Tinto mines, in a recent issue of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, of 31st December, 1887.

Last spring I visited some of the principal cities and towns of central France, and when called upon to speak before the European mining districts, said Philip Argall, I was very much interested in the remains of the old Roman wheel of the Rio Tinto mines, in a recent issue of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, of 31st December, 1887.

Another not inconsiderable source of revenue to the farms of this locality are the fields of alfalfa, which yield an average of four crops per year, aggregating nine tons to the acre, according to the season, and, taken one season to the next, an average of 24 bushels to the acre. This pasture, which is a good grass, is fed to the cattle, and a field of summer fallow that yielded 34 bushels to the acre; Lemuel Hart, one mile north of town, harvested 100 acres of winter-sown barley last season, 20 acres of which were harvested, yielding 30 bushels to the acre; Conrad Meyer, nine miles north, harvested a field of summer fallow last year that yielded 52 bushels to the acre, but that was an exceptional crop.

EGYPTIAN CORN.

This is planted the same as other corn, but requires no cultivation. It yields from two to five bushels to the acre, the crop being harvested by hand, the tops which look like broom corn, but which are stacked and threshed like wheat.

The "corn" ranges from five to ten cents more per hundred in the market than barley, and is considered the best feed known for horses, cows and hogs. The favorite way of feeding is to have it mixed and ground with barley, about one sack of the corn to three of barley.

ALFAPPA.

Another not inconsiderable source of revenue to the farms of this locality are the fields of alfalfa, which yield an average of four crops per year, aggregating nine tons to the acre, the price of which is never less than \$6 per ton and often as high as \$10 and \$12.

The land is irrigated after each cutting, the expense of which is about \$100 per acre, amounting to \$2 per acre.

Lemuel Hart, nine miles north, harvested a field of summer fallow last year that yielded 52 bushels to the acre, but that was an exceptional crop.

AN AVERAGE YIELD.

Of three tons to the acre, these are picked and dried on trays in the field. When sufficiently dried they are gathered in where called "carts," holding from thirty to fifty bushels each. In this condition marketed to the packers in houses at a price ranging from \$3 to \$5 cents per pound. A ton of green grapes will average about 500 pounds of raisins, or 1,500 pounds to the acre. These averages and prices are certainly within width, and in mind, Mr. Hart, expresses himself as being satisfied with the result of his labors, and calling it an average rather than charged with exaggeration. To show what is possible, we instance the yield from the field of Professor Braly, ex-President of the Bank of Fresno, wherein eighty acres yielded

TWELVE TONS OF GREEN GRAPES.

To the acre. These in the "sweet box" went four tons to the acre and sold for 41 cents per pound. The principal varieties raised are the muscat, muscatell and seedless Sultan. A few, but not many, wine grapes are raised, the favorite being the Zinfandel.

APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

This fruit grows to perfection here, the trees being planted in rows 18 feet apart, or about 130 to the acre. They bear a little the third year after planting, better the fourth year and in five years come into full bearing, the yield from the Crawford and Lemon cling varieties averaging about 200 pounds to the tree.

FRUIT OF LANDS.

Lands vary in price from \$30 to \$150 per acre, according to distance from town. Every acre is susceptible of irrigation from ditches carrying an inexhaustible supply of pure clear water, and unlimited water-right goes with the title to every acre. These lands are in every way equal, if not superior, to those twenty miles to the north, which sell for \$200 per acre. There is no estimating how long lands can be had at such figures, people here claiming that they have the greatest inducements to offer to

the world.

INCOMING SPOTLERS.—W. C. Land, who for six years past has been interested, in Arizona, with Dr. Perin, Hugh Tewiss and other San Francisco men in the cattle business, recently has sold his interest in this company to the San Pedro river and its tributary, Babaoonore. He was interested in "noticing" said he, "that there is no cessation in the migration of cattle from both sides of the mountains, and that the cattle in the San Pedro river and its tributary Babaoonore, till recently clear to the Oregon line, and it will take a second move and go clear through to the Pugon River. As soon as they found I was an old hand, they asked me to talk with them about the San Pedro river and its tributary Babaoonore. 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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1888

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SCHOOL-BOOK PUBLISHING REFORM.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who also publish the San Francisco News; Francisco; Grand and Faunce Hotel News Stands; Market-street Ferry and junction of Market and Clay Streets News Stands. Also, for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

TOP-LEAD'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

The President left St. Augustine, Fla., Thursday night for Washington.

Bell Button, a colt bred by Senator Stanford, has been sold for \$10,000.

W. W. Overman, the millionaire banker of Philadelphia, died at Washington yesterday.

The Crown Prince is reported to have passed a good day yesterday.

The jailor at Redwood City, who was latey assassinated by traps, has died of his injuries.

Damaging testimony against the prisoner was yesterday given in the Dillingham murder case.

Anschlag, the Santa Ana murderer, has been sentenced to death.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to declare that polygamy shall not exist or be lawful in the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction; that polygamy shall consist in the marriage relations by contract, or in fact, existing at the same time between one person of either sex and more than one person of the other sex; that Congress shall have power, concurrent with the several States, to enforce this Act. There is no conceivable reason why these amendments should not be submitted and adopted. They would, as part of the constitutional law of the land, put at rest forever all the chatter about controlling polygamy in Utah, and prevent crime and immorality of the polygamous order taking refuge behind religious privilege.

The proposed amendments ought to be accompanied by another and distinct proposition—that Congress shall have authority to pass marriage and divorce laws for uniform application throughout the republic. Of course such a suggestion is met with the cry of "invasion of State rights." But what right of the citizen is more sacredly guarded because Legislatures pass marriage and divorce laws, instead of Congress?

The theory of the republican involves reciprocity between the States, and recognition by each State of the laws and judicial decrees of the others.

This theory is defeated by the fact of conflicting marriage and divorce laws, by which one can be the lawful husband of several wives, by marrying in one State and removing to another, and repeating the process. So, too, one may be freed from marital bonds by decree in one State which other States will refuse to recognize as of any validity whatever.

What harm can come from abandoning all the complexity of the present and adopting, through Congress, a uniform system concerning the domestic relation of marriage, and a uniform rule for the severance of the bonds of matrimony?

It is replied, perhaps, that to yield up the Federal Government even the least rights reserved to the States, because such concessions makes it so much the easier to surrender another, and thus we may go on, step by step, to eventual complete centralization, and the loss of all State character.

But there is no logical force in this objection; it amounts only to nervous fear, unwarranted by any experience of the past or evidences of the present, and not justified by any possible evil in the proposition made.

It ought to be sufficient to judge all things of this character on their merits.

"It is desirable that the conflicts and contentions due to the attrition of State laws concerning marriage should be eliminated from our system?" "Yes."

"Is it desirable that marriage in one State should be honored and recognized as marriage in all the States?" "Certainly."

"Will it not conserve the morals of society and the sanctity of the home, and strengthen respect for matrimony, if the causes for divorce, and the method of procuring it, are made the same in all the States; would not such a condition of the laws tend to check fraud and deceit, outrages upon wives, and wrongs upon husbands, offenses to decency, and corruption at the bar and in the Courts?" "Unquestionably."

How then, with all these benefits in view can men consistently oppose a measure that promises so much of good and that marches so directly in the path of progress and towards the betterment of social and moral conditions?

The truth is, that the political fear of invasion of State rights is warranted only when it is proposed to deprive the State of the exercise that will in some way weaken the guarantees of freedom, and do violence to the social organization. That which most conserves popular morals, most insures the stability of the Republic. Intelligence alone will not keep us a nation. However wise and literate we may become, if there is moral decay there will be retrogression and descent in the scale of strength and power. The independence of States will avail us nothing if they foster social evils, that by uniformity of legislation may be stamped out. Divorce is increasing at a fearful rate; the sacredness of matrimony—the only safeguard and foundation-stone of the family and upon the preservation of which the permanence of our institutions depends—is steadily declining by reason of the ease with which it may be assumed, and the greater facility with which its obligations may be laid aside. While we progress in wealth, advance in commerce and augment our importance by development of our resources, we foster a system that familiarizes us with that, which, but a half century ago, was a social disgrace, and not tolerate in self-respecting society.

So, then, our domestic laws are not keeping pace with our commercial and industrial growth, not moving abreast with our intelligence and the light of the age so long as we permit the conflict of marriage and divorce laws to continue. It ought not to be possible for that to be marriage in one section of our common country which is adulterous in another; it should not be possible that one can have legal recognition in one State as a husband or wife, that is denied in another State. There are but two means through which to attain the ends desired. One is by the agreement of all the States upon uniform codes defining marriage, and providing causes for divorce and the penalties attaching thereto; the other, National legislation. The latter can be had by agreement of three-fourths of all the States; it

is, therefore, the speedier way, and more probable of achievement, and since it will deprive no citizen of any right, will conserve a high moral purpose, tend to better social conditions and strengthen and uplift the homes of the land, it ought to take the form of a constitutional amendment and be adopted.

SCHOOL-BOOK PUBLISHING REFORM.
School-book publishing reform—already successful in California—promises to prevail in one form in Ohio. Here is the Cleveland Leader and Herald saying:

The adoption of the Monot book school mission bill in the House Thursday by a almost unanimous vote is a reflection of popular sentiment in the State. The bill, introduced by L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who also, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press despatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

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ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

China House—The Cottons
China—Cotton—Prof. Eastman.
Social dance—F. & Watson—Social dance.
Card—M. W. Carroll.
Funeral notice—C. M. B. A.
Card—George Green.
Hammond recites—Men only to-night.
Notice—Pioneers.
Notice—China Lodge.
Notice—O. U. W.
Notice—Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Turners' masquerade—March 6, 1888.

Business Advertisements
Weinstock, Lubin & Co.—New shoes.
L. L. Lewis & Co.—New Yards, etc.
Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms.
Wanted—A bookkeeper wanted.
For sale—Five shares of G. B. and L. A.
Found—A dog—John Eitel.
Estate of H. Hurd—Notice to creditors.
Notice—Credit—Notice of J. J. Fassler.
Notice—Wanted—O. H. O. F.
Notice—Perfected carpet cleaner.
Red House—Change of time.
J. R. Kiley—Sale Monday.
Notice—McNeil Club concert.
Action Sales.
W. H. Sherburn—To-day.
Bell & Co.—To-day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY NOTES.

The Cadet Company Inspected—Captain
Witteman Not to Recruit.

During the past week scarcely anything of interest has transpired in military circles. The Captains of the different companies are enlisting new material, and the company Quartermasters are sorting out the guns which are to be returned to the Adjutant-General. The informal inspections of the different companies are causing all hands to be active, as the company commanders are anxious that a good report of their respective companies will be made to the Adjutant-General.

Last evening the Cadet Company was formally inspected by Major White, of the brigade staff, and the boys presented a very creditable appearance. About thirty-five were present in command of Captain Witteman. The inspection was conducted by the inspecting officer.

After the drill was over Major White spoke to a number of the company in regard to the position they should maintain while on drill. He said that the boys had a great advantage over the men of the regiment in that they were more active and their forms were not fully developed but were capable of being built as the boys chose. On the other hand, the frames of the men were fixed and could not, without difficulty, be changed. The members of the company were much impressed by the advice given them.

Captain Wiseman, Company H, has changed his mind and now will not resign. He has been offered a regular place in the former plan, and knowing of the steady advancement of his company, resolved to stay by it. When this news was told to the men they gave vent to their feelings by three rounds of applause.

The tailor who has been awarded the contract for making the uniforms for the National Guards has already had printed a number of hats. The men are to be measured to know the men to be measured. A number of measurements that are to be taken the men can feel assured of having well-fitting clothes.

The reports of companies should bear in mind that their monthly reports are expected at regimental headquarters by the first of every month. If the regiment comes to be as active as they were last time in recruiting, the companies will soon gain a reputation for promptness.

Mrs. BENNETT.

Social Entertainment.
The Young People's Society of Christians gave a social entertainment last evening in the parlors of the Ninth-street Baptist Church. The rooms were handsomely decorated with evergreen, and the ballroom was so large that it could not obtain a suitable programme which was excellently rendered, and was as follows: Instrumental solo, Miss Kitty Hyman; song, Dr. Mealand; recitation, "The Bachelor's Job"; "Master Harry Hooper"; "The Little Man and His Cow"; Miss H. Hopper; reading, Mr. Farnall; piano solo, Miss Burt; recitation, "Difficult Love Making"; Miss Stangel; singing, Miss Smith; recitation, "The Witch's Daughter"; Miss Little Hop; recitation, Miss Ida Burrow. Accompanists, Miss Nellie Minford and Miss Lida Clinch. After the literary exercises an elegant repast was served and a social time enjoyed.

A shooting Scare.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon word came to the police station that there had been a shooting scrape at Sixth and F streets. Officer O'Meara investigated the affair and found that a man by the name of Shewell, who was walking just up on I street, near Fifth, had chased a negro woman—with whom he had been living—from his house with a pistol, followed her around the block and then fired a shot at her. He then ran away, and the negro fled wide of the mark. Up to midnight no arrest had been made. The matter will be thoroughly investigated to-day, and Shewell will probably be arrested for shooting his woman within the city limits, if the woman does not prosecute him for the grave offense.

ACTIONS. To-day—W. H. Sherburn will at 10 A. M. to-day sell at auction, 111 Fifth street, between K and L, all the property in the building without reserve, consisting of the following: Bed lounge, parlor chairs, curtains and pictures, hanging lamp, carpets, bedroom furniture, dining-room table, chairs, bookcase, piano, and glassware, and a safe, fine silver range, radio, and all of the other furniture in said house. Bell & Co. at 10 A. M. to-day will sell at their auction rooms, 92 K street, horses, buggies, wagons, harness, household goods, etc.

Police COURT.—Before Judge Buckey yesterday Louis Meyerhofer, an individual charged with drunkenness, forfeited his deposit. Mrs. McDunegan, booked for the same case went over until to die. John Harbinson was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 for being intoxicated. William Green, tall, charged with disturbing the peace, was fined \$10. The King, Treasurer, F. C. on, directed E. C. Jordan, Floor managers, B. E. Mier, C. W. Miller, G. C. Scherman, Eugene Stevens.

COLORED IMMIGRATION.—At a meeting last evening of colored citizens who are interested in bringing to California from the Southern States all kinds of competent colored domestic help, the committee appointed at the last meeting submitted their report, which was received and adopted. We found it practicable to recommend any particular plan without more definite information, and that information can only be obtained by those who are most likely to be able to procure such information. We propose to appoint a committee of five to act with Mr. Langly, whose duty shall be to investigate the whole question in all its details, and to report to us as soon as possible. We are anxious to have all employ laborers and all persons that may be interested, and after obtaining the necessary information to formulate such a plan as would be likely to meet the views of those who are most likely to be able to obtain it. We will be pleased to interest, and report the same to a public meeting to be called for said purpose as soon thereafter as practicable.

RESCUE CLUB.—The Reseda Club gave their last social party and dance for the season, at Turner Hall, last evening. The attendance was quite large. The officers of the club are: Vice-President, J. W. Brown; President, J. C. King, Treasurer; F. C. on, director; E. C. Jordan. Floor managers: B. E. Mier, C. W. Miller, G. C. Scherman, Eugene Stevens.

THE SACRAMENTO STATION
Was opened and telegraphic communication with Washington, D. C., commenced April 4, 1870, and San Diego, Cal., November 1, 1870. The station is at the Bell & Co. building. The office was located in the George building, southeast corner of Fourth and J streets. Mr. Watkins was relieved on April 16, 1879, by Sergeant Marion M. Slicker, who moved the office to Frat's block, southeast corner of Second and K streets, on November 28, 1879, and remained there until the opening of the Lyon & Curtis building, 117 J street, in the station until March 15, 1881, when he was succeeded by Sergeant James A. Barwick, who has remained continuously in charge since that date. The office was moved to the Arcade building, on Second street, between J and K, June 1, 1882, and remained there until the opening of the Lyon & Curtis building, 117 J street, in the station until March 15, 1881, when he was succeeded by Sergeant James A. Barwick, who has remained continuously in charge since that date. 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MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMORTALITY.

ARGUMENTS AND PROOFS OF LIFE
IN THE BEYONDStrongly Presented by Rev. John E.
Von Herrlich-Some Thoughts
for the Thinkers.

PART I.

"If a man die shall he live again?" Job, xiv, 14.

Our Savior never entered into any argument to prove the immortality of the soul. Like the existence of God, it was an accepted fact. He knew that the conviction and instinct implanted within us, as strong as life itself, and a part of our very make-up and nature, would be a stronger proof than any mere argument or process of reasoning!

But great and towering as Christ stands out upon the canvas of history, proclaiming to the world the promise and assurance of immortality, He but voices the instinct of common humanity.

From the days when Adam wandered sinless in the leafy bower of Eden, down to the present moment, immortality, now fading into grotesque imaginings, has been the flushing into burning convictions, has been the hope and inspiration of mankind.

The Egyptian laid his beloved dead in marble sarcophagi, and in confidence waited the coming of Pharaoh to restore them to life and happiness. The philosophy of the Greeks, even in its most cold and intellectual period, could not cloud over nor hide the golden gate of the eternal world from the seeking souls of the sighing millions, and long before Cicero had learned to scoff at the gods, the Greeks knew that the universe did or gave the bird that impelling instinct to fly southward to fly southward at the approach of winter; would he implant that marvelous instinct in bird and beast and insect—not to mislead and deceive, but to unerringly prompt and guide them toward their best and highest good; would he implant this instinct and conviction of a life beyond in man? and break thereby to mankind the secret? Is God less kind and faithful to molder man than to the birds and insects?

The theory of immortality accords with all the laws of God's earthly methods and dealings. It is the only solution of life's problems and difficulties, just as Leverrier knew the existence of a new and unknown planet by the perturbations of the others—the theory of evolution, which was and were not perturbed and gravitated toward immaturity and nothingness. We feel that God is just, that He must work with an end and purpose in view, and that although He may work by laws and processes, whose progressive evolution may require time to accomplish and show their perfect results, yet those results must be sure. And so we break thereby to mankind the secret?

PAUL—Job wanted that he might be good and too wise to destroy the world; God is too good and too wise to destroy the world; when it has reached a point where it can best taste the sweets of existence, and begins to recognize the noble delights of progress and the unbounded heights of glory and progress that

BICKON IT ONWARD.

Would God, even inven nature, create simply to mock and destroy? Would she crush into death these millions of pleading supplicants souls begging for life and existence?

PAUL—The world, and the human brain, of the birth of instint and fancy may not beneath its leaves, and sing sweet songs of future peace and joy for earth-tired, weary burdened mortals. It is an instinct which begins with man, and reaches down to the last little grave that was dug in snow-clad Woodlawn; an instinct as wide as the universe, and as real and substantial as the stars that shine in the heavens above us!

Not alone the product of thought and savage, but like by the civilized and savage.

THE SPANIARDS found it in the swamps and glades of sunny Florida, on the table-lands of Mexico, and on Peru's mountain slopes.

The Houston and Stanley found it amid the mornings and nights of distant Africa and interior Egypt, and reached down to the scale of thought and feeling as not even had dreamt of a life beyond this. Man cannot die; it is not death to lay aside this thrushing dust-to-burst these bonds and soar aloft to heaven and God.

Every analogy in nature points to the everlasting truth that death is only a temporary and phase of all phenomena in nature, and attest and evidence man's continuity of existence; these proofs may not be conclusive, but they accumulate the evidence.

The beetle breaks forth from its silty sepulcher and sports in the fields and roadways a renewed creature. The silk-worm weaves its cocoon and lies down in its green, apparently dead, winged moth, after a life of pain and suffering, and when it has hatched from its cocoon in the sun, the sunshine to follow the lowering of his mortal body beneath the sod of the grave-yard.

The metamorphosis of the caterpillar into the golden-winged butterfly is both an argument and an analogy. The body is but the chrysalis of the soul, and the spirit emerges from its cast of cocoon into the aerial air and summer light of a higher existence!

Not the change, greater in the case of the insect, but when the golden-winged insect rises from its cold, closed sepulcher.

In science the indestructibility of matter is one of the first principles of scientific belief—an atom once created can never be destroyed again.

No power on earth can destroy the particle of dust that is tossed by the wind or plays in the sunbeams. No man can change his shape, but never be uncreated! But science, as well as further and declares that not only is matter indestructible, but that which we call form is also indestructible. Heat may be changed into motion, and motion into electricity, and then back again, but it always exists—it remains a force forever.

The elements of body and soul, of mind and spirit, are all force. Interwoven at each other's two elements. They are separated at death, and the spirit goes—where? The scriptures tell us to it.

THE GOD WHO GAVE IT?

We ask of science—where? But she replies: "Spirit force cannot be destroyed." But she has no voice to tell us whether it has gone nor the form it has assumed. In the material world there is no such a thing as destruction or annihilation; things are not destroyed, but are transformed.

Science tells us that the force which makes man a soul is indestructible, just as the particles which make up his material body. Destroy the human soul, blot it out of existence, and you commit the only sin in the world, which takes place in God's great universe.

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THE NEW REGISTER.

Reasons for a Registration—How Unqualified Electors are Qualified.

The following well-written article in the *Yolo Mail*, from a correspondent, is applicable to this county:

As our Board of Supervisors has deemed it necessary to require a registration of the voters of the county, the following were three things that made it necessary: 1st, the names of the dead; 2d, the names of absentees; and 3d, the names of persons not legally qualified electors appointed by the State Legislature to dispose of the names of the dead and absentees is a matter that can be easily disposed of in re-registration, but the third class of names is not so easily disposed of, from the fact that these persons were purged themselves already in order to get their names on the register. Politically, the people of the State are citizens who are electors and citizens who are not citizens, and the former are citizens and residing within it, except the children of transient aliens and of alien public ministers and consuls, and all persons born within the jurisdiction of the United States and naturalized within the state, also.

These people are citizens, but

those fathers became citizens by naturalization before they (the children) were 21 years of age, and those born in a foreign country of Ministers and Consuls of the United States, as well as transient tourists who are not citizens of the State or of this State. Therefore, we have four kinds of citizens: 1. First, natural born citizens; 2d, second, citizens by naturalization of the father, the foreign born citizen by citizenship of the parents, and 3d, citizens by naturalization. In order for citizens of the first class to become electors each and every one must make an affidavit giving first, his name in full, second, his birthplace, and third, his naturalization in a fourth, place of residence (ward or precinct). The second class must make a similar affidavit or deposition reciting all the facts set forth in the first, and in addition thereto his father's nativity, and that his father

EMIGRATED TO THE UNITED STATES.

And became a citizen thereof, and that at the time of such naturalization, he was a resident of the United States and under the age of 21 years, and that by virtue of his father's naturalization he became a citizen of the United States.

The citizens of the third class become electors by making the same affidavit as of the first class, and a citizen of the fourth class, whose

certificate of naturalization, provided that in case he has lost or misplaced his certificate, to make an affidavit setting forth facts of his, etc., and the place of his naturalization, and the time and place of naturalization, provided, however, if such naturalized citizen shall have been previously registered as a qualified elector in any of the counties of the State, his name must not be entered by the Clerk unless he produces a

CERTIFICATE OF SUCH NATURALIZATION, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of his naturalization. Certainly the Clerk and Assessors, and their deputies, who are sworn duty to register voters in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California, and to faithfully perform the duties pertaining to them, according to law, will not violate their oaths in doing so, save in the sum of four or five dollars, in securing his naturalization papers; nevertheless, the writer is satisfied from looking up the records of past years, that save capacity that such has been the case. In this instance the record shows that a certain party was naturalized in Milwaukee county, Illinois, and when asked whether he had ever been in any other State, he said he had never been in any other State in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, that was New York State. I crossed that State from Canada to New York city and took the steamer that came around the Horn. This case shows that the Deputy Assessor took advantage of the Clerk unless he produces a

THE ILLITERATE ALLEN.

By filling out an affidavit and having the party sign it, thereby making him believe that he was naturalized and everything was all right, and when asked whether he believes that the same party referred to believe himself legally naturalized, when, as a matter of fact, he had not complied with any part of the naturalization laws of the United States, nor as far as he could see, a citizen of the United States. Yet he has exercised the right of suffrage for a number of years, and has usurped the emoluments of public office in this country, thereby having a right to be considered liable, and unknowingly too. The offender in this case certainly is the officer (Deputy Assessor), taken from a moral standpoint, from a country of freethinkers, etc., the party referred to was born in a country where the right of clergy (to learn to read and write) was given only to a privileged class, the others had to remain in ignorance.

THE OBJECT OF RE-REGISTRATION.

As the writer understands it, is to place the names of all legally qualified citizens upon the new Great Register and to avoid placing the names of those not legally qualified in the same. And we believe it is the duty of the Clerk and Assessors to register all citizens, and to make no distinction.

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